

COLUMBIA COUNTY, OREGON

LOCATION:

In the Northwestern part of Oregon, on the Columbia River, with about 70 miles of river front.

AREA:

About 700 square miles. 422,542 acres.

TILLABLE LAND:

15,726 acres. This is land that is actually in cultivation and cleared, exclusive of town lots.

NON-TILLABLE LAND:

406,766 acres, which includes all timber where there is more than 100,000 feet on a quarter section, also all logged off land which is not suitable for and in no condition for cultivation.

TIMBER:

About seven and one half to eight billion feet.

ASSESSED VALUE OF TIMBER: \$11,467,180.

ASSESSED VALUE OF TILLABLE LAND: \$911,355.

TOTAL ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY:

\$18,000,000.

MILES OF COUNTY ROADS:

500 miles, some of which is in first class condition, some in fair condition and some in very poor condition.

MILES OF RAILROADS:

About 125 miles which includes the main line of the S. P. & S. and the various logging roads.

POPULATION:

Census of 1910 gives 10,580 but a careful estimate this year gives it at least 15,000.

CLIMATE:

Temperate. During the summer the thermometer rarely reaches 100 in the shade and in the coldest weather of winter zero weather is almost unknown. During the winter months there is considerable rain, but not too much. Just enough to insure crops. Crop failures are unknown.

PRODUCTS:

Fruits of all kinds, especially apples, pears, plums and berries; Grain and grasses; garden truck of all kinds and dairying.

SHIPPING:

Ships from all parts of the world carry Columbia County products down the Columbia River and to the markets of the world. A through line of Railroads traverse the county from the North to the South. River boats carry local products to local markets at low rates.

LAND:

Thousands of acres of first class land can be purchased at reasonable prices upon which are stumps left from the timber operations. This land is especially suited for farming, fruit raising and dairying.



ST. HELENS

A city on the Columbia River, 28 miles from Portland, with a population of 2500 people. The County Seat of Columbia County. A Four year Standard High School. Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal and Catholic Churches. All the leading fraternal orders. Gravity water system owned by the city sufficient to supply a city of 10,000 people. Electric lights, graded and macadamized streets, sewers. Principal industries are lumbering, shipbuilding, creosoting, stone quarrying, fishing and shipping. Two large saw mills with a capacity of 250,000 feet per day; more than 5 million feet of lumber shipped each month; several large ocean going vessels built each year; timber treated with creosote and shipped all along the coast. Two big stone quarries and rock crushing plants in continuous operation. An average of 300 tons of Columbia River Salmon caught and marketed. A farming country back of it that cannot be excelled in the world. Several new business blocks now under construction. Five miles of sewer being built. A PAY ROLL OF NEARLY \$100,000 PER MONTH. Many beautiful and attractive homes.

INDUSTRIES:

Lumbering and timber is the principal industry; there being about twenty-five saw mills. Salmon fishing in the Columbia River is also an important industry. Farming and fruit raising; Stone quarrying; Ship building and all kinds of lumber manufacturing plants.

OPPORTUNITIES:

There are fine opportunities for the small farmer, dairyman, fruit grower and truck gardener. Also a number of choice deep water sites for manufacturing plants.

THE DELTA GARDENS:

12,000 acres of low lands along the Columbia River which have recently been dyked and are now in high state of cultivation especially adapted to growing of vegetables and small fruits.

SCHOOLS:

Four standard High Schools; Grade schools in each locality.

CHURCHES:

Nearly all denominations represented.

THE COUNTY OFFICERS:

Circuit Judges, J. U. Campbell and J. A. Eakin
District Attorney, W. B. Dillard
County Judge, A. L. Clark
County Clerk, H. E. LaBare
Sheriff, C. H. John
Assessor, C. W. Blakesley
School Superintendent, J. W. Allen
Treasurer, R. S. Hattan
Coroner, F. H. Sherwood
Surveyor, L. J. VanOrshoven
Commissioners, A. E. Harvey, B. J. Keelan.

CITIES, TOWN, AND POST OFFICES:

St. Helens	Rainier	Clatskanie	Houlton
Scappoose	Warren	Deer Island	Goble
Yankton	Vernonia	Mist	Quincy
Mayger	Marshland	Columbia City	Reuben
Apiary	Hudson	Prescott	Trenholm
Inglis			

CITY OFFICERS OF ST. HELENS

MAYOR—A. W. Mueller
COUNCILMEN—N. O. Larabee, Chas. Graham, S. C. Morton, H. Morgus
CITY ATTORNEY—J. W. Day
RECORDER—E. E. Quick
MARSHALS—J. L. Chittum, L. L. Decker
TREASURER—H. P. Watkins
WATER COMMISSION—L. E. Allen, J. W. Aiken, Robert Dixon, E. A. Crouse, John Pringle
WATER SUPERINTENDENT—Chas. Lope
FIRE CHIEF—L. E. Allen

Uncle Sam's Money Factory.

Uncle Sam's great money factory in Washington is one of the wonderful sights of the world. Housed in a building 580 feet long and with four wings each 285 feet deep, it takes 32,840 panes of glass to admit light to its four stories. The structure of the bureau of engraving and printing is built of Indiana limestone and it presents to the shining Potomac, which it faces, a row of columns on the front as imposing as those on the east side of the treasury.

This probably is the finest manufacturing plant in the world in point of scientific equipment to conserve the health and comfort of its inhabitants. Two of the great roofs are given over to the employees for recreation purposes, one for men and the other for the women.

A hospital equipped for surgical operations and physicians of each sex are provided. The hospital treats about forty-five patients a day for accidents and illness, but many of these troubles are of a minor character. As more than 4,000 men and women are employed in the building, some of them working nights, about 1 per cent only require medical attention.—Chicago News.

Schools of Finland.

The folk schools of Finland are particularly fine, with their cooking apartments, gymnasiums, manual training and needlework. Every school has excellent bathing facilities, and the poorest children are fed at the schools. There are little zoological museums in most of the schools.

There are so many varieties of schools, besides the folk schools, elementary and higher; there are lyceums, schools of forestry, of agriculture and of navigation, schools for training teachers, commercial schools, technical, music and art schools, etc. There are three large garden schools in Finland, where boys as well as girls are taught cooking. "They must learn to cook what they grow," said one of the teachers. The dairy schools are particularly interesting. Dairying comes second among the industries of Finland. The pupils must have worked for one year at a butter factory before he or she will be admitted to the school.—Christian Herald.

Tests of Civilization.

It is only vulgar minds that mistake bigness for greatness, for greatness is of the soul, not of the body. In the judgment which history will hereafter pass upon the forty centuries of recorded progress toward civilization that now lie behind us, what are the tests it will apply to determine the true greatness of a people? Not population, not territory, not wealth, not military power. Rather will history ask: What examples of lofty character and unselfish devotion to honor and duty has a people given? What has it done to increase the volume of knowledge? What thoughts and what ideals of per-

manent value and unexhausted fertility has it produced in poetry, music, and the other arts to be an unending source of enjoyment to posterity? The small peoples need not fear the application of such tests.—James Bryce.

The Blind Need Windows.

Light has use, even if men cannot or will not see it. Baring Gould tells of an institution for the blind that was built in England without windows. "Why," argued the committee, "should we provide windows for those that cannot see out of them?" So scientific ventilation and heating were provided, but the walls were left unpierced by any pane of glass. But soon the poor inmates grew pale, and a great languor fell upon them. They fell sick, and one or two died. Then it was that the committee decided to open windows in the walls. In came the healing light, and the human plants responded to it at once in revived spirits, ruddy cheeks and restored health. Light is good, the Light of the World is good, even for those who shut their eyes.—Christian Herald.

Scaling Fish.

A Mississippi woman tells as follows in the Woman's Home Companion how to scale fish with a minimum of discomfort:

"Scaling fish as generally done is a disagreeable task, as scales fly in every direction. I have discovered that fish may be scaled without this trouble if they are held under water in a large pan during the operation. Have just enough water to cover the fish nicely."

Sweet Return.

She (tearfully)—Henry, our engagement is at an end, and I wish to return to you everything you have ever given me.
He (cheerily)—Thanks, Blanche! You may begin at once with the kisses.
They are married now.—London Telegraph.

A Back Number.

"I wouldn't dream of marrying him. Why, he said he would do everything to make me happy."

"What is wrong about that?"
"He ought to know that humans are put on earth to fulfill missions, not to be happy."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Jerrold as a Cynic.

Ugliest of trades have their moments of pleasure. If I were a gravedigger or even a hangman there are some people I could work for with a great deal of enjoyment.—Douglas Jerrold.

Not the Same Thing.

"I hear young Spriggins has taken a partner for life."
"Not necessarily, but he's married."—Livingston Lance.

Happy thou that learnedst from another's griefs, not to subject thyself to the same.—Tibullus.

"War Bread" of Soldiers.

The commissary departments of the armies of Europe in supplying "war bread" to troops have sought to give to the men a bread ration of the highest nutritive value as well as of the highest degree of palatability. The war bread is not the bread which is regularly baked in the field bakeries for issue and consumption within the customary time, but is bread that is issued to troops to be eaten when fresh bread cannot be had.

The war bread of the German soldier is made of wheat flour, potato flour, rice, eggs, milk yeast and salt and is flavored with cinnamon and nutmeg.

The war bread of the Austrian soldier is made of wheat flour, potato flour, eggs, milk, yeast and salt and is flavored with cinnamon and nutmeg.

The war bread of the Belgian army is made of wheat flour, sugar and eggs. The war bread of the French soldier is baked of flour, yeast and water, and the war bread of the British army is thoroughly baked wheat flour put up in airtight tin boxes, which, like the first aid packets, are not to be opened until needed.—Washington Star.

What "S O S" Means.

In talking with the wireless operator many ship passengers ask the meaning of the three letters used in the distress signal, "S O S." There seems to be a general opinion that the letters are the abbreviation of three separate words with a definite meaning. Persons of an imaginative trend will tell you that the letters stand for "Save our ship," "Send out succor," "Sink or swim" or some such meaning. The letters signify nothing but that a ship is in distress and in need of assistance. The call is used by all nations as a universal code, so that any wireless operator, regardless of the language he speaks, can immediately intercept the call of distress. Inasmuch as the call is in use by all countries, it can be seen that the signal can have no meaning in any language. The character of the code makes it a call that can be picked out easily from other signals, being composed of three dots, three dashes, three dots.—Ocean Wireless News.

The Way to Boston.

Earlier in the day he had been six teen miles from Boston. He was now only eleven miles away. The condition of his pockets was such that there was no way for him to reach the city without further wear on his shoes. Several automobiles had rushed past him toward the city, but although he had looked at them appealingly, the drivers had made no sign that they were willing to help the footsore pedestrian.

He grew a little bitter as he put one foot up and the other foot down on the dusty road. Finally he was halted by the driver of a car that bore a Pennsylvania license number.

"Hey, there, do you know the way to Boston?"

"Yes, I do. Just follow me. I am going there."
The driver grinned. The tramp reached Boston in twenty minutes.—Youth's Companion.

Round Shouldered Boys.

Head up, chin in, chest out and shoulders back is a good slogan for a boy scout who desires an erect figure. One can scarcely think of a round shouldered scout. Yet there are such among the boys who desire to be scouts.

There is no particular exercise that a boy can take to cure round shoulders. The thing to remember is that all exercise that is taken should be done in the erect position, then the muscles will hold the body there.

An erect body means a deeper chest, room for the important organs to work and thus affords them the best chance to act.

A few setting up exercises each day in the erect position will help greatly to get this result.—Boy Scout Handbook.

He Got There.

The man was reading the front page of the newspaper as he walked across the busy street.

"Gee," he mused, "I'd like to get my name in big type on the front page of a newspaper."

Just then a street car bumped into the man.

He got his name on the front page of the next edition of the paper.

But he missed the story.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cromwell's Seal.

The seal of Oliver Cromwell, now in the possession of a prominent family in Wales, is a plain, gold mounted corundum stone five-eighths of an inch in diameter. It dates from 1653 and was used on several of Cromwell's deeds. All the Lord's prayer is engraved on it.—London Globe.

Natural Anxiety.

Lawyer (to hesitating client)—Revenge is sweet, remember. We'll fight this case to the bitter end. Client—But who'll get the bitter end, the other fellow or me?—Chicago News.

Two of a Kind.

"Bald heads remind me of kind words."

"Why so?"
"They can never dye, you know."—Boston Transcript.

Caustic.

"I wish I had your voice!"
"Yes, no doubt you do."
"Yes. If it belonged to me I could stop it when I liked, you see."

Fusileers.

"Fusil" was the old name for the flintlock to distinguish it from the matchlock, and fusileers were those who carried fusils.

The Greater Courage.

Men have offered up their lives by the thousands upon the field of battle, but in the struggle for existence woman is continually offering up her life for man. If there is a mission of mercy to perform she undertakes it. If there is suffering or distress to succor her willing hand is always ready. If wretchedness and misery need a comforter she is present. The faintest whisper of pain brings her as a pilgrim to its couch, and in the chamber of death she takes her place, assuaging the hopeless sufferer with the comforting assurance that there is a home beyond the grave free from the agony of pain. She suffers herself without a murmur or complaint, and the man that would in the slightest degree add to it and increase the anguish that it is her lot to bear is beneath the level of the brute. If she should happen to possess defects and faults, which every human being has in a greater or less degree, let him compare them with her virtues, and especially with his vices, and every impulse of his better being will prompt him to overlook them and make due allowance therefor.—Isidor Rayner.

Belgium's Postman.

A Belgian who has money owing to him often hands the account to his postman, who passes it through the office, to be presented to the debtor in whatever locality the latter may reside, and if payment be made the creditor receives it from his postman on the following day, with but a trifling deduction for commission.

As to newspapers, almost all regular subscribers to a journal pay their money to a postman, and two or three days before the subscription expires that official presents the notice for the renewal of the subscription during a fresh term.

All this makes of the Belgian postman a kind of ambulating general agency and bank of deposit, and the man is obliged to have a desk slung in front of him and to carry a locked and chained portfolio under his arm for valuables, but he gets through his work satisfactorily, because his rounds are short.—Pearson's Weekly.

Why Do Seals Swallow Stones?

No nature student seems yet to have discovered for what reason seals swallow stones, though the fact is a well established one. Certainly the stones are not taken in for ballast, for the empty seals keep down as easily as the others. They are not swallowed for the purpose of grinding up food, for they are found in the stomachs of nursing pups. They are not taken in with the food because they are found in the stomachs of both young seals and in those that live in the open sea and feed on squid. Yet it is evident that these things are not swallowed haphazard, but are selected with considerable care from the articles strewn along the shore, and that a preference

is exhibited for rounded objects. This is shown by the fact that, as a rule, only articles of one kind are found in any one seal's stomach.

The Night Writers.

Writers who habitually work at night, and all night, frequently get strange nervous fancies. Huxley said, "When I am working at night I not only hear burglars moving about, but I actually see them looking through the crack in the door at me!"

Wills Collins was a habitual night worker until he was frightened out of it by the appearance of another Wills Collins, who sat down at the table with him and tried to monopolize the desk. There was a struggle, and the inkstand was upset. When the real Wills Collins came to himself, sure enough, the ink was running over the writing table, proof enough of a struggle. After that Mr. Collins gave up night work.

On Business Bent.

"Can you make me a sheet iron man doll?"

"I might, but it wouldn't have much tone. What do you want of a sheet iron mandolin, anyhow?"

"I'm trying to serenade a girl, and they have a bulldog. I've busted several instruments on him. Next time I smash him I want to smash him good."—Kansas City Journal.

Oh, That's Different!

"I thought you told me that you would not contract any new debts without my knowledge," bowed Mr. Gabb as he tore up a bunch of dunning letters.

"I haven't, my dear," replied Mrs. Gabb. "I merely expanded some of the old debts."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cherry Wood.

Cherry is the wood most used as a backing for the metal plates from which illustrations are printed in magazines and periodicals. It is chosen above all others because it holds its shape, does not warp or twist, works smoothly and does not split.

Handicapped.

Dr. Curren You will find your dyspepsia greatly alleviated, Mr. Peck, by cheerful and agreeable conversation at your meals. Mr. Peck—That's good advice, doc, but my income will not permit me to eat away from home.—Terre Haute Express.

Rigs in Scotland.

In Scotland the corn and grass fields are divided into spaces twenty to thirty yards wide by a furrow made by a plow. These are termed rigs.

Tropical Medicines.

In the order named quintine, calomel, castor oil, tincture of iron, opium and brandy are the medicines most used in the tropics.